

California, having been planted at practically all of the Missions throughout California by the Franciscan padres, beginning at San Diego in 1781. It is still a recommended variety, after a hundred and sixty-five years, having once witnessed the trodding feet of the Indian converts and more recently the whirl and pressure of great mechanized crushers and presses. This variety and the Grenache enter into the production of the best port wines and angelicas.

The Palomino is a white variety now being more extensively planted for the production of special sherry wines. Its continued planting seems assured because

it is a wine of good vigor and yields good crops of very sound fruit.

For the production of white table wines, the Burger, Colombard, French Colombard, and Palomino are now most widely planted. None of these varieties is capable of producing wines of high quality, even in locations best adapted to them. The best white table wines in California come from small plantings of the Sauvignon blanc, Sylvaner (Franken Riesling), and White Riesling. Unfortunately the acreage devoted to these varieties is exceedingly small. The Muscat of Alexandria, besides its use as a raisin and table fruit, is the base of the sweet Muscatel wine.



New Yellow Freestones Changing Peach Season in East Texas

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The principal commercial acreage of peaches in central East Texas consists of the varieties Hiley and Elberta. The Hiley, which is adapted to a fairly mild climate, is a heavy producer of a low quality white freestone fruit that colors early enough to ship the last of June. The Elberta closely follows the Hiley season. The later variety usually fur-

nishes a portion of the local requirements for canning and preserving. The majority of the crop from most commercial plantings is shipped to northern markets. The extensive use of these two varieties limits the main harvesting season of this section to the period of late June through July. As a result, fresh peaches are available on local markets for only limited period of time. It also brings about the problem of an insufficient supply of yellow freestone fruit in some seasons, because of poor set of fruit, drouth, hail,

and other conditions that reduce the Elberta crop.

Improved Varieties Needed

High quality yellow freestone varieties are needed which can be trucked or shipped prior to and during the Hiley season. Within recent years there have been introduced a number of varieties which meet the demands of the fruit buying public, and the fruit grower. A number of these varieties have proven to be of commercial value in the test orchard at the Agricultural Substation near Nacogdoches, in East Texas. A selection of the more outstanding varieties makes it possible to change the Elberta from a mid-season to a late variety.

New Early Varieties

Redhaven is the earliest of the new yellow fleshed introductions. It ripens a few days later than the Mayflower. The trees have not proved too thrifty. The flower bud set is ample to the extent that thinning of fruit is necessary. The skin colors well in advance of ripening and the fruit can be shipped better than most early white varieties. The quality is only fair.

Golden Globe is a very desirable fruit in quality and appearance but has been slow to come into bearing and only fair in yield. Early Halehaven is a productive variety of the same season, but is not popular on account of an exceedingly dark red skin. During periods of excessive rainfall the flesh of Early Halehaven is tender. The Newday also ripens during the first week of June and has strong, thrifty trees that come into bearing early and are very productive. The fruit is very attractive, of high quality, colors well in

advance of ripening, and can be shipped. The variety Sunhigh has been slightly more productive than the Newday. Its quality is rated by most to be a bit superior, although Newday is somewhat more attractive. Either Newday or Sunhigh are excellent for the early June season.

Fisher has not been productive enough for commercial planting in this section. Triogem, of this mid-June season, has shown itself to be very productive and a regular bearer. Its fruit sizes well, is richly colored, and can be shipped. The variety can replace Golden Jubilee of the same season from the standpoint of shipping and canning. For the local trade, Golden Jubilee satisfies the most fastidious by its rich creamy color. Its production has been consistent and heavy each season although it needs little thinning. The main faults of Golden Jubilee are its stringiness, and a softening of the tip before becoming full ripe which makes it too tender to ship.

Midseason Varieties

Fair Beauty is of the Mamie Ross season of June 20. The high cold requirement of this variety eliminates it for dependable production in Central East Texas. For approximately the same season July Elberta and Halehaven are available and have heavy and consistent yields. The former is slightly earlier than Halehaven. Each has comparable yields and ship exceptionally well for this season. Heavier thinning is required for July Elberta. During some seasons the flesh of the Halehaven has an excessive amount of red that is objectionable to some for canning purposes. Halehaven has the stronger tree. Each has a definite place in the commercial orchard of this section.

Globe Haven is the Carman season. Its trees are vigorous and strong. The yield is not as heavy and its attractive fruit not as firm as Halehaven.

The Hiley season finds three excellent yellow freestones in the Valiant, Vedette, and Veteran, and an excellent yellow semi-cling in the Viceroy. Each of these yellow freestones are consistent in producing good yields, Vedette being more prolific and requiring the heaviest thinning. Veteran with us has been more productive than Valiant. The quality of each is excellent with preference for Veteran, Valiant and Vedette, in the order named. The fruit of each variety is attractive in the pack, is firm and ships well. Viceroy ranks second to Vedette in production, and requires less thinning to secure favorable fruit size. The fruit is roundish, semi-cling before becoming full ripe, but mostly free when soft, and very attractive in the pack. Either of the above four "V" varieties readily replaces Hiley and provides the market with a high

quality yellow fleshed peach for canning, desert, and fresh eating.

The yellow freestone season is further extended by the Goldeneast, which is a few days later than the four "V" varieties. The trees are large, strong, and productive; the fruit is attractive, packs and ships well, and the quality is excellent. In some seasons the flesh shows a tendency to be slightly stringy although this is not objectionable. South Haven is the last of the yellow freestones before the various Elberta selections begin to ripen. The variety has been consistent in producing moderate yields. It has a high cold requirement that limits its value for use in commercial plantings in this section.

For continuous harvest to the Elberta season of productive, high quality, commercial yellow freestones for Central East Texas the following are recommended: Sunhigh, Triogem, Halehaven, July Elberta, Vedette, Veteran and Goldeneast.



BETTER VARIETIES OF STRAWBERRIES are appearing in quantity. The California station distributed five new strawberries adapted to the northern part of the State. All five produce fruit in the fall in the central coast region and one, *Sierra*, does well in the foothill and interior valley districts. Four varieties, *Shasta*, *Lassen*, *Sierra*, and *Tahoe*, possess varying degrees of resistance to yellows. Of these, *Shasta* and *Tahoe* resist verticillium wilt, and *Shasta* and *Don-*

ner are resistant to powdery mildew.

Evermore, a new creation by the Minnesota station from a cross between *Duluth*, an everbearer, and *Senator Dunlap*, a June bearer, is a desirable new everbearing variety, possessing a capacity to form runners freely and it has considerable resistance to winter cold.

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